



The "Star race" required much skill from the drivers to keep their cars on the track. ● Bottom photo: Nikolai Bolshikh who won both the race and a set of spare tyres for his performance. Photos by Vilyay Blagodarov



## 'Star race' appeals to president

It took only two heats to name the leading three in the "Star race" organized by the "Za Rul'om" magazine and attended by 16 top Soviet motor racers. Nikolai Bolshikh from the ZIL motor works in Moscow won the event, ahead of Stepan Vashyev, from Tagliani, both driving Lada-2101 cars. The nationalist Vladimir Gailov, from Izhevsk, driving a Moskvich-412-12H came in third. He also won the prize for the fastest time in a heat.

The team award was captured by the VAZ motor

works team driving Lada cars. Jean-Marie Balestre, of France, President of the International Automobile Federation, was among the 25,000 spectators present at Moscow's Izmaylov stadium. The skill displayed by the Soviet racers on such a demanding course deserves the highest praise, and the same applies to the event's organization, he declared. This winter race has not yet gained international recognition, but I would like to see French racers competing here in Moscow, was Balestre's view of the event.

## Flag received by Soviet climbers

A solemn ceremony was held at Moscow's Friendship House in honor of the National Day of Nepal. At the gathering Mr. Narendra Bikram Shah, the Nepalese Ambassador to the USSR, presented a flag of his country to a group of Soviet climbers.

This spring our climbers are heading for Nepal and the

world's highest mountain, Everest, to a long-standing tradition, the climbers must hold three days on the summit — the country's, the mountain's country, and the UN flag.

The presentation was accepted by Professor Yevgeny Tamm, D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics) head of the Soviet expedition.

## Vera Zozulya captures World Cup

Lake Placid Olympics lullist Vera Zozulya, from Riga, has captured the huge World Cup after the sixth final stage was held at Kongsnes, West Germany. Italy's Marieluse Rainer and Monika Auer gained the second and third placings.

Muscovite Sergei Danilin came second in the men's division, only two points behind winner Ernst Haspinger, of Italy. Michael Walter, GDR, was third.

The Riga duo of Juri Eliseks and Elina Velksa came third in their division, won by Americans Gunter Lemmerer-Richard Sulzbacher.

## Soviet volleyball players won

The Central Army Club and Leningrad Avtomobilist have captured the European Men's Champions Cup and the Cup Holders Cup.

## Silver for Leningrader

Dmitry Bockaryov, from Leningrad, came second to Hilbert van Dulm, of Holland, 24, who won the title of the world's top speedskating allrounder with 169.410 points at the Assen championship in Holland; a repeat of his 1980 achievement. Bockaryov, 23, won the 5,000 m and the 10,000 m events and accumulated 168.778 points, the first such Soviet success at such championship

since 1978 when Muscovite Sergei Marchuk came third overall at Göteborg, Sweden.

## Norwegians up to scratch

Berit Anntli, Norway, has won her country's first skiing gold medal at the world skiing championship at Holmenkollen outside Oslo, daashing 10 km in 29 min 25.9 sec. Hilikka Riihimäki, Finland, was placed second in 29.46.5, and Kveta Jerinová, Czechoslovakia, came third.

For the first time in the history of world championships the Soviet women's team failed to take any of the top three placings. Muscovite Lyubov Lyudova came seventh, 1 min 04.4 sec behind the winner.

To win the Nordic combined event college student Tora Sundberg, from Oslo, had to run 15 km in 40 min 00.6 sec, this is exactly what he did, clocking the fastest time of the day. In the jumping he was placed 14th, but came top overall with 426.600 points.

He broke the past decade's GDR monopoly of the title, though the GDR did not fail to prove its strength this time too, with the world ex-champion Konrad Winkler coming second with 426.300 points and Uwe Dettmer third with 426.455.

Alexander Mayrov, Soviet Union, came home 12th. Austrian Armin Kogler was tops on the 70 m high-jump, amassing 25.1 points with the jump of 82.5 m and 84 m. Jari Pulkkanen, Finland, is in second place, ahead of Ole Bremseth, Norway.



Tom Sandberg, world champion in the Norilsk combined event. Photo APTAS

Thomas Eriksson, Sweden, won the men's 30 km race, clocking 1 hr 21 min 52 sec. Lais Erik Erikson, Norway, was second in 1:22.13 and Bill Koch, USA, third in 1:22.14.

The championship will conclude on February 20.

## Champions win first 'round'

The women's basketball ITT club from Riga — who are multiple European Cup winners — defeated the local Centurion club in the Italian town of Levis 79-58. In the first semifinal game of this year's competition.

The return game will be played in Riga on February 25.

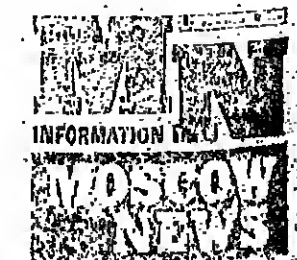


## World record crowns championship

The crowd gathered at the Krylatskoye Olympic Cycling Track in Moscow for the national winter track-and-field championship witnessed an unusually fast 3,000 m steeplechase, to which the winner Alexander Zaporozhnik, 25, from Vladimir, clocked 8 min 17.46 sec, a world indoor record. As depicted on the summer outdoor event, the winter championship is minus a water-jump.

Alexander Krupsky, from Lvov, pole vaulted 565 cm, his first outdoor title yet, and the sea goes for world indoor record holder Svetlana Vasyushina, from Volgograd, who long-jumped 665 cm. Yelena Kelchovskaya set a national mark of 23.49 in the 200 m event, the seventh such national record at the championship. Olympic titlist Andrey Prokhorov, from Sverdlovsk, won the 80 m hurdles in 7.61, the best world indoor time at the season and only several hundredths of second of the world record.

The concluding moment of the 3,000 m event at the USSR winter national athletic championship. Photo by Genadiy Vasyukov



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## INFORMATION

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## Leonid BREZHNEV: We are prepared for sizeable reductions in nuclear arms

The USSR favours the curbing of the nuclear arms race and will do its utmost to help reach agreement on this score, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his reply to an open letter from members of the Australian peace campaign. The letter was addressed to him and to the American president. We believe, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, that the critical goal in this respect is to reach an early constructive agreement at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. He pointed out the need for an early resumption of the Soviet-US talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear armaments. These talks are being constantly delayed by the American side. We are ready to rally at any moment the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, the Soviet head of state pointed out, but the American side is dragging its feet over such ratification. The USSR is also prepared to agree to halt the further production of nuclear weapons and to reduce the stockpiles of such weapons to be followed subsequently by their complete elimination.

The socialist countries have reached military-strategic parity with the capitalist world, Leonid Brezhnev noted. This parity acts as a factor checking the aspirations of the aggressive forces. Any attempt to destroy the balance of this parity is doomed to failure, he stressed. Military parity at the lowest possible level of armaments — such is our constructive approach to nuclear disarmament in the interests of all nations. We are ready for sizeable reductions in nuclear armaments, Brezhnev stated, but any violation of this parity might threaten stability and jeopardize peace in the future.

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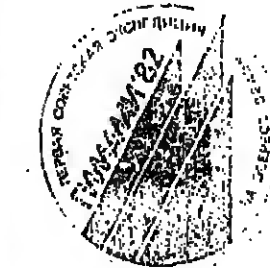
According to the calendar, spring arrives on March 1, but in Moscow temperatures remain below zero. The boulevards and parks are blanketed in snow, but the sun is nevertheless shining and crowds of people walk the streets enjoying the fresh air. In the photo: Prospekt Kallina. ● A view at the Pushkin house, which forms part of the Lenin Library.

## WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI: IT WILL BE A POLISH AND SOCIALIST SPRING

Peace has been seriously threatened of late and first and foremost due to the policies of the American administration, which, to all intents and purposes, is shuffling from an era of confrontation. Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, told the 7th plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee.

America's attitudes to our country have to be seen within the context of this global policy, the Polish leader continued. Poland is regarded as an instrument, as a means of applying pressure on the Soviet Union and on the socialist community. The real interests of the Polish nation, its borders, its calm and the way it lives, as well as its security are given no consideration whatsoever to this game.

Poland has been assigned the



## EVEREST AHOY!

The first three members of a Soviet expedition — which plans next May to conquer the world's highest summit, Chomolungma (8,848 m) in the Himalayas — are presently en route to — left Moscow bound for — Delhi on February 28. From Delhi they will fly to Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, and here the three men: Yevgeny Tamm, D.Sc. (Physics and Mathematics) and head of the expedition, Boris Romanov, Chairman of the USSR Mountaineering Federation, and Yuri Kononov, the expedition's interpreter, will await the arrival of the rest of the team.

Although the group has a lot of experience, Yevgeny Tamm told an MNI correspondent, the going will be tough. Every climber dreams of conquering

(Continued on page 2)

## Round the Soviet Union

● "The Soviet Multinational State" is the title given to a film festival which has started in Tomsik (Western Siberia) to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR.

● The first large motor-vehicle of the "river-sea" class has entered a dock of Riga's new repair shipyard, which is part of the river port, built by the

estuary of the Daugava River, the largest in the Baltic republic.

● The first book of the 20-volume "Archaeology of the USSR" has been issued by the Nauka Publishers. It will cover 150 years of excavation in this country. Chronologically the series embraces the period from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages.

● A new children's magazine, "Korpa", has recently appeared in the Turkmen capital of Ashkhabad. It will be published — both in Russian and Turkmen.

## DIMASH KUNAYEV AWARDED

At a ceremony in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev presented the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Medal of the House of Socialist Labour to Dimash Kunayev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. This is the third time that Kunayev has been awarded the latter medal.

Kazakhstan has outstanding achievements to its credit in the development of its national economy, science and culture, said Leonid Brezhnev. I would like to make special mention of the steady growth in the production of grain. For four years now, the republic has been overfulfilling its quotas producing nearly 16 million tonnes or even more of grain. Dimash Kunayev has put an enormous amount of effort into these achievements.

## BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS!

Geneva. In the Palace of Nations, Geneva, the Polish representative, B. Sulka, chaired a resumed meeting of the special group of the Disarmament Committee, established to eliminate chemical weapons.

Addressing the meeting of a special working group, the Soviet delegate for the Disarmament Committee, V. Iaroslavl, emphasized the serious threat to the cause of peace posed by the

American programmes to produce binary and other new types of chemical weapons and to deploy them in Europe and other parts of the world.

The Soviet delegation distributed in the Committee the TASS statement of February 19 containing an appeal to prevent this monstrous crime against peace and humanity and to stop the United States from continuing such cynical plans.

## Tough competition at Holmenkollen



The sponsors of the current world skiing championship were forced to give away two sets of gold medals at once — to the winners of the 4X30 km relay race. The lucky teams were USSR (lower row) and Norway.

More good news reached us as the paper was going to print: Raisa Smelneva, the noted Soviet skier from Syktyvkar, won the 20 km race.

The USSR won its first gold medals at the world championship at Holmenkollen, Norway, in the men's 4X10 km relay race.

After the first stage our skiers were only 1 min 20 sec behind the Norwegian leaders. But they struggled on. Alexander Zayzev, from the Moscow Region, and world champion Odyar Zayzev, from the Khabarovsk Region, reached the finish line and the electronic timing system registered the same result for both teams — 1 hr 56 min 27.0 sec. Thereafter two

(Continued on page 2)

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## NATO delegates stall Madrid conference

Madrid. The Soviet delegation has distributed a press statement concerning the situation at the Madrid conference. It notes the desire to transform the conference into an instrument for confrontation and a tool for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, as represented by the actions of the American delegation which contradict the character of the Helsinki Final Act.

## Reagan revives the Monroe Doctrine

Washington. The recent speech delivered by the American President Ronald Reagan at the headquarters of the Organization of American States, which has been widely advertised by the American administration as being a "pro-peace statement" of American policy towards its southern neighbors, is in effect, a repetition of the notorious Monroe Doctrine which claims the role of leader in the Western Hemisphere for American imperialism.

Reagan confirmed that Washington is still bent on undermining the revolutionary transformations in progress in Cuba and Nicaragua. He admitted that many countries in the Caribbean had suffered economic disaster. It is well known that this is a consequence of the shameless exploitation of these countries by American monopolies. In a bid to preserve and also to consolidate the do-

The mode of action and the tactics assumed by the NATO countries' delegations consist in hindering progress of the Madrid conference, which is designed to bar the continuation of détente in Europe. The Soviet delegation, the statement says, is condemning these disruptive tactics. Especially when there are the necessary objective conditions at the meeting for a positive conclusion.

mination of American capital at any price, Reagan said that if the Americans do not take immediate and decisive action, new crises will spring out of the ruins of the present-day conflict.

Within the framework of the so-called "Caribbean initiative" the United States intends to allocate to the 1982 fiscal year 350 million dollars in military and economic aid to "ensure the security of friendly countries"—in other words the security of repressive regimes like those ruling El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti and some other states.

It further emerged from what the president said that in order to ensure the imperialist interests of the United States in the region, the administration is prepared to resort to sabotage and military intervention and to give its all-round support to counter-revolutionaries and repressive regimes.

## Socialist International denounces U. S. attacks on Nicaragua

Caracas. The leaders of the Socialist International have voiced their united support of the Nicaraguan revolution. During a meeting here between a Socialist International delegation and the leadership of the Venezuelan opposition, the Democratic Action Party, which is the International's member, the

sides sharply condemned US militaristic designs against the people of Nicaragua.

Addressing a press conference following the meeting, the Dutch Labour Party secretary for international affairs, Maarten van Traa, supported a proposal put forward by Mexico's President José López Por-



Look, guy, our binary gas is much better than the Soviet natural gas.  
Drawing by Dmitry Vuklanov

## Salvadoran Archbishop offers to mediate in crisis

San Salvador. The command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has ordered its troops to launch an offensive attack against the country and warned the Salvadorans to prepare for the coming decisive

battles. The Front stipulates that the reason for such decisive moves is that on the eve of the elections prepared by Washington and June 1, it is necessary to expand the areas under the insurgents' control.

The Salvadoran Catholic Church represented by the person of the Archbishop of El Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, offered to mediate between the insurgents and the junta for a political settlement during this recent crisis and continued bloodshed in the country. Representatives of the Front have repeatedly expressed readiness to enter negotiations, provided that the United States ceases military supplies and recalls its advisors.

Yevgeny LYAKHOV



## VIEWPOINT

## A YEAR OF A DOCTRINE OF SORTS

Speaking a year ago on behalf of the White House, Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared in his policy the issue of international terrorism will replace that of human rights. This statement inaugurated the political doctrine to be followed by the new American administration. How has the doctrine fared to date?

As under the Reagan administration American foreign policy has acquired a more aggressive nature, the USA has understandably enough stepped up its support of its loyal allies, i.e., the fascist and totalitarian regimes in Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, South Korea and El Salvador.

The rulers of the latter countries were delighted with the doctrine as it justified in large measure their repression of their own people. In El Salvador alone over 20,000 people have been murdered over the past year.

Reagan's policy was met with an equally enthusiastic reception in Israel and South Africa. On the pretext of fighting terrorism Israel intensified its overt campaign of genocide aimed at the Palestinian people, carried out an attack on a nuclear research centre in Iraq and demolished entire residential areas in Beirut and other Lebanese cities. South Africa followed suit by conducting armed incursions into Angola and killing patriots in Namibia.

Under the cover of the doctrine of "combating international terrorism" in the space of a single year America either carried out or drew up plans on an international scale for a whole range of genuinely terrorist actions. The CIA is believed to have been involved in the murder of the Panamanian head of state, General Torrijos. The group of white mercenaries who attempted a coup in the Seychelles included

American citizens and was financed by American money. In 1981 the CIA prepared conspiracies against the Libyan leader, M. el-Gaddafi, against K. Keenda, the Zambian head of state, and political figures in other countries.

Under the cover of "combating terrorism" saboteurs are being trained in the United States to infiltrate countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia as well as the socialist nations. According to the "Chicago Tribune", there are special camps in some American states where mercenary emigrés are trained for "war against the reds". The chief of one such camp, situated outside San Bernardino, California, said that apart from Cuban and Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries former soldiers from the South Vietnamese army and Polish anti-communists are being trained there. We are preparing them to infiltrate Cuba, Mexico,

Angola, Vietnam and Poland, he said. As for arms, we have a limitless supply for shipment to any part of the globe where they may be required, he added.

Over the year the new doctrine has been in operation the world has been left in no doubt as to its objectives, which are as follows: to divert attention from the long-lasting "human rights" campaign, which had turned out to be counterproductive for the American administration; to divert attention from the cruel violation of human rights being perpetrated by reactionary regimes and, by so doing, to back up such regimes; to seek out additional "updated" pretexts for interference in the internal affairs of other nations, particularly those recently liberated from colonial dependence, in order to combat the national liberation movements.

It is fair to say that the USA remains indifferent both to international terrorism and to genuine violations of human rights. Washington only has need of doctrines which enable it to carry out psychological warfare and blackmail and to interfere in the internal affairs of states pursuing policies not to its liking, and thus to advance the global military-political and economic interests of American capital.

## Wojciech Jaruzelski: it will be a Polish and socialist spring

(Continued from page 1)

all in Poland. We have failed this plan, Jaruzelski emphasized, until now in our country has in fact developed into a peace-keeping law.

The decision to impose martial law was entirely our own choice. We were aware of our own responsibility and were guided by the interests of our people and of our socialist state. Our decision was dictated by the situation in the country.

NATO intelligence service is inciting the Poles to underground activities, in other words to a fratricidal struggle, Jaruzelski stressed. He drew attention to the new slogan that has been bandied about recently by the "exponents of psychological warfare." "The winter is young, but the spring is ours."

All hopes of turning back history in Poland amount to a dangerous illusion and error of the first magnitude. History cannot be reversed. The spring will be neither "young" or "ours", Jaruzelski declared. It will be simply a Polish and socialist spring.

Martial law does not mean that the reforms will be put to ice, he stressed. And we know this in practice. Calm is needed in order to introduce the planned reforms and to implement laws to act as a basis for the advancement and strengthening of socialist democracy.

Martial law is not an end in itself — it is but a stage on the road towards regaining equilibrium and to overcoming the most serious crisis that has befallen the country.

The Party, Jaruzelski further noted, reaffirms its wish to achieve national reconciliation. While preserving its leading role, the Party is seeking to establish relations on a partnership basis with all public forces who care for the people's well-being and recognize the priority of the interests of a socialist state. Martial law will go, Jaruzelski emphasized, but Poland is here to stay.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● A series of laboratory tests conducted by the Soviet Union to prove allegations that Vietnam uses chemical weapons, aimed the Thai minute for public health San Pim-puengkeew.

● Under a decree by the Egyptian president another 11 people arrested either in the course of September represented last year or following Sadat's assassination have been released from jail, altogether 400 people have been set free.

## European Council's decision protested

Tunis. The decision of the Political Committee of the European Council to hold a session in Jerusalem to discuss the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been protested by the Arab League.

The head of the Tunisian delegation to the Council, Mohamed Ghannouchi, said that the Council's decision to hold a session in Jerusalem is a clear violation of the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. He also expressed his disappointment that the Council had failed to take into account the views of the Arab states.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● 17 per cent of these polled in a joint public opinion survey conducted by the ABC network and "The Washington Post" said they disapproved of Reagan's economic measures, while 61 per cent favoured a revision of the administration's economic policy.

● The authorities in Turkey have issued a special decree under which all male civil servants are forbidden to wear beards and should shave daily.

● An Israeli government spokesman reports that Tel Aviv is devising plans for deporting to Syria the Druze people presently residing in the Golan Heights.

● Mauritius has decided on June 11 as the date for the general elections in that Indian Ocean country. These will be the second general elections to have been held following the granting of independence to Mauritius in 1968. At present, 160 thousand Mauritians have the right to vote as against 462 thousand in 1974.

● In 1900, only a few cities in the world had over a million inhabitants. According to UN estimates, by the year 2000 there will be several hundred million cities. Of these 11 is believed that Mexico City, with over 30 million people, will be the most populous.

## G. Griffin illegally back in India

Delhi. Indian newspapers again feature stories concerning the American spy, George Griffin. This hardened intelligence officer whose record includes the preparations of the conspiracy in which the Bangladesh President Mujibur Rahman was murdered, and is also responsible for training and sending counter-revolutionaries into Afghanistan, has been placed in charge of an operation code-named Falsian.

This operation aims at separating from India the state of Punjab creating the puppet "state of Falsian", under American domination. The American agent has penetrated the country illegally after the Indian government has refused to grant him an entry visa, where he could conduct his dirty work under the roof of the American Embassy.

## British battleships for Chile

London. According to the British press, the Pinchot Julia in Chile is to receive battleship "Norfolk" and auxiliary vessel "Tidepool" from the Tory government in the next two months. The crews for these ships have been trained at the Royal Navy base at Portsmouth. In the near future the junta intends to buy battleship "Antirion" and naval missile cruiser and Recat from Britain.

## GLORY-APART

Paris. The French "Le Point" weekly contends that the former American President Jimmy Carter and his wife are writing memoirs of their stay in the White House. There is nothing unusual in this, after all, their predecessors were also bitten by the literary bug. The unique feature of the Carter's efforts in this sphere is that both are "retiring" separately, and are highly jealous of their creations.



The United States of America trains international terrorists on its own territory in infiltrate countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the socialist nations.  
In the photo: D. Gonzalez, head of a camp which specializes in the training of such mercenaries, at his Miami residence.  
(Photo from "Time" magazine)

## SCISSOR DESIGN FOR SUPERSONIC JETS

A NASA-developed super-sonic jet is being tested in the USA. "Time" magazine reports. At high speeds the wing is set at a definite angle to the axis of the glider, the right plane moves forward while the left one moves backward. This makes them look like a pair of scissors. The new design hopes to eliminate the two major disadvantages of supersonic jets — noise and uneconomical fuel consumption.

## AS FAST AS LIGHT

Illitch has designed a device to transmit business information in light pulses covering a distance up to 2.5 miles. In 34 minutes it can convey as much tape-recorded information as would normally take eight hours to transmit by telephone.

## INVISIBLE FENCES

The secreted fences are invisible. Airports, power stations, oil tanks, presidential homes and royal palaces are now frequently surrounded by microwave fences. If someone enters the grounds a signal is immediately relayed to a control panel. The violators however are often cats and dogs. Taking this into account, the British company Frowds is making microwave fences that detect only human forms.

## AMPHIBIAN LORRY

Unloading ships from offshore anchorages is always difficult. Goods first have to be reloaded onto boats or barges and from these onto land vehicles. Dutch specialists have decided to relieve these difficulties by constructing an amphibian lorry which can carry to 35 tonnes of cargo. It attains a speed of 15 kph on-shore and 30 kph when it reaches land.

## ITALIAN PARLIAMENT SEARCHED FOR TERRORIST CONNECTIONS

Rome. The first ever police search has been conducted in the lower chamber of the Italian parliament. For three days, men from a special group set up to combat terrorism carried out a painstaking search of the MPs' rooms, empty-

## Fancy pipes

One of Bulgaria's largest collections of clay pipes is held in Sofia's History Museum. The collection contains more than 500 pipes found during archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the city.

Some date back to the 18th century when they were widely used throughout the country. The fondly named "Trubochka" pipes are elegant and many have graceful floral ornaments.

## Our furry friends!

Seven trained dogs hitched to a sledge cover nearly forty kilometers a day during the winter season. They deliver mail and newspapers to homes and tour-

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## THE GAME OF BILLIARDS OVER, BUT CHESS NOT YET IN THE OFFING

How have Sino-American relations developed over the past ten years following the signing of the so-called "Shanghai communiqué"? What are the aims of the two sides which have come closer together on an anti-Soviet basis? These questions are discussed by "Izvestia" political observer Alexander Boyin and by Professor Vladimir Linkin, D.Sc. (History), in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Below we give an excerpt from their dialogue:

A. B. The Sino-American partnership is burdened with substantial difficulties and contradictions. It is, if you like, a partnership without trust, or, let us say, with a minimum of trust. The Americans hope to play "the Chinese card", that is to use China for their own political ends. Yet, the Chinese themselves are not averse to playing "the American card". To predict any long-term prospects becomes difficult in such situations. It would appear most likely, it seems to me, that medium-term considerations predominate. Though no longer a game of billiards, it is certainly not as yet a game of chess.

V. L. Indeed, this development might be said to follow the law of the pendulum. With an overall tendency towards impasse.

A. B. Sorry to interrupt you, but I am not convinced of this. I could be mistaken, but my impression is that both the Americans and Chinese are viewing each other with even greater suspicion than they did some ten years ago.

## AMERICAN HYPOCRITES

Is it that the Western powers, particularly the United States, who today than anyone else denounces the violations of "human rights" and "trade union freedoms" in Poland, have withdrawn for the first time the initiation of martial law in Czechoslovakia in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA CHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Obviously not. Neither the Americans nor various West European countries who are now collaborating with the Reagan administration shouted from the roof tops when in countries like Chile, El Salvador, Turkey, Pakistan and others, the generals, who seized power, not only introduced martial law, but also blatantly violated the constitution. In most cases these dictators engineered coups d'état, accompanied by unbridled violence causing the deaths of thousands of innocent people, either murdered, hanged or tortured in prisons.

There can be no doubt that if the plans of the Polish counter-revolutionaries were successful, and Solidarity and the "Solidarnosc" set free, the United States and some other Western countries would have advised the counter-revolutionary leaders to introduce martial law in order to crush the Communists and to start a bloodbath in Poland in a manner similar to Chile and Pakistan.

## THE YEN COMES IN HANDY WHERE THE SWORD HAS FAILED

During its first invasion forty years ago Japan intended turning South-East Asia into an appendage to supply it with raw materials, writes Yuri Kovalenko in IZVESTIA. Today, Japanese business circles seek to achieve with the help of the yen what Japan failed to accomplish with the help of the samurai sword in the past.

The ASEAN countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines—supply Japan with oil, rubber, tin, bauxite, copper ore, valuable tropical timber, sugar, vegetable oil and fruit. In 1980, Japanese imports from ASEAN countries amounted to over 140 thousand million dollars.

It is with alarm and concern that the states in South-East Asia, which during World War II found themselves in the "sphere of mutual prosperity", declared by Tokyo in order to enslave and exploit the Asian peoples, view the militarization of Japan.

## CRISIS IN SUDAN'S ECONOMY

The roots of the worsening situation in Sudan are founded in the discontent of the population's majority with the course pursued by the present regime. It is attempting to place the country into the wake of aggressive American policies, transforming it into an advanced post for imperialism in the Middle East and Africa, writes G. Bachtoryov in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper, commenting on the unrest in Sudan. The government's "open-door" policy, the steady closure of the government sector, and the drive to attract foreign investors have caused a prolonged crisis within the Sudanese economy. A growth in imports and a decline in exports have led to a sharp rise in the balance of payments deficit, which Western economists evaluate at nearly 700 million dollars. This has conclusively resulted in a high inflation rate and a soaring cost of living.

## A floating skyscraper

Planned is a hotel planned to be built in Singapore. It will have 50 floors and 1,000 rooms. The skyscraper is actually "floating", since its base is supported by columns.



Planned is a hotel planned to be built in Singapore. It will have 50 floors and 1,000 rooms. The skyscraper is actually "floating", since its base is supported by columns.  
(Photo from "The Japan Times")







# ENTERTAINMENT

## 'The Flaming Angel' in Prague

"The action is set in the 10th century," states the book of Prokofiev's opera, "The Flaming Angel", which has been staged in Prague. This opera by the great composer was written in 1927 to a novel of the same name by Volodya Brissov.

The original text by the composer himself was written in Russian. It was translated into French and to a long time it was believed that the Russian original was irretrievably lost. Further translations into German, English, and Czech were also taken from the French. However, the famous Soviet composer, N. Myaskovsky, completed a Russian translation of the score in the 1930s, trying to restore the original form. He received commissions for his work from S. Prokofiev. Recently to the delight of many the original was rediscovered in London, and the Soviet publishing house, Muzika, gratefully received and published this remarkable score.

Prague's National Theatre, assisted by Boris Pokrsky, Chief Director of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, has staged the complete version of the opera.

### FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. "Modern Soviet Graphic Art" is the name of the exhibition opened in the town of Pecs, Hungary. It features over 200 works by noted Soviet artists, among them engravings, lithographs, and illustrations. There is a special section on the art of ex libris.

Theatre. A new rendering of Charles Gounod's opera "Faust" was offered to viewers by the Nevski State Academic Bolshoi Theatre of the Uzbek SSR. The new production is intended as a tribute to the memory of the great Gounod, whose 150th anniversary is in March.

Music. Old melodies resound in Estonia's Tartu Music School. The music comes from an organ made by Harro Kriis, a graduate of the Conservatoire of Tallinn. Harro studied in Czechoslovakia, and worked as the caretaker of the organ at the Concert Hall of the Estonia Theatre in Tallinn. The school in Tartu has opened a class of organ music and Harro Kriis' sons have already enrolled.

Festivals. The jury of the 3rd International Film Festival of Documentary and Short Films in the Spanish city of Bilbao awarded prizes and honorary diplomas to the Soviet film, "Keep This Eternal Light" (director A. Kolosin).

Guest performances. A group of Soviet circus performers have begun their tour of Ufa, the capital of Bashkortostan. The number "Acrobatic" forms the highlight of the programme.



Figure-skater-chimp Dolly in action. ● Clowns in the arena.

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### Yelena Proklova



Yelena Proklova is beloved by film-goers (particularly the younger generation) and cinema-lovers alike. And not only because she is beautiful, charming and gifted. She is loved because she grew up before our eyes. Making her first appearance at the age of eleven in Alexander Mita's film, "It's the Bell—Open the Door", Lenochka Proklova conquered all hearts and was

judged best actress of the year. Despite her tender age, the fact that Proklova walked off with this award surprised no one.

What was striking about Proklova as a "child-star" was her ability to act a character diametrically opposed to her own. It was a case of metamorphosis in the full sense of the word. Lena at school was a giggling pacesetter. In her first film she played the part of a thoughtful, timid girl, with a serious approach to reality in advance of her years, a girl who took her first experience of the complexities of life very much to heart. Lena was such a sensation in this role that she was inundated with offers. She acted the lead in three more films and, aged fifteen, having passed her exams for the final two years at school as an external student, she entered one of the country's best drama schools—attached to the Moscow Art Theatre. Topping offers were still pressed upon her, but both student and teachers were adamant: nothing was to interrupt her studies.

When, six years later, Proklova again appeared on the screen in "The Only One", she took the audience's breath away: the simple schoolgirl, with sweet though undistinguished features, had turned into a beauty with clear blue eyes and a slender figure. Add to this her undoubted talent and the professionalism she had acquired at drama school and it will at once be understood why she won several prizes for her performance, why she began to appear in film after film, and why she was invited to join the Moscow Art Theatre Company where she was given many interesting roles.

Yelena Proklova, though not yet thirty, has acted about twenty parts in the cinema alone.

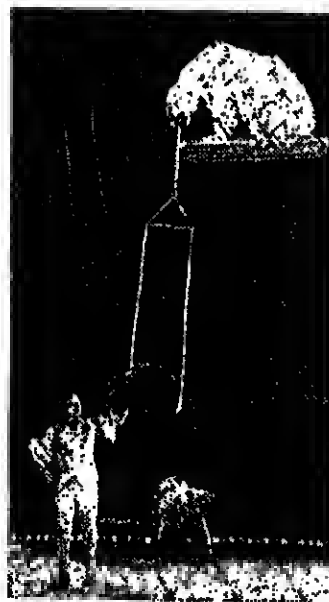
Her new film "Be My Husband" has just appeared on the screens—it is the actress' first attempt at comedy and we are soon to see her in the part of an eccentric in "We Lived as Neighbours".

Tatyana BORISOVA

## A history of the Russian theatre on display

The prompter copy of "The Sea Gull" with Anton Chekhov's markings takes one back to the play's first performance in the Alexandrinsky Theatre in Petersburg (now Leningrad). This item is part of a large display dedicated to the 25th anniversary of this drama theatre, which during the Soviet years

was named after the great Russian poet Pushkin. The display which has opened in the Leningrad History Museum features a portrait gallery of masters of one of Russia's oldest professional theatres. Also shown are scenery sketches, including those by Konstantin Kovalev and Boris Kustodiev.



Tamara Alexandrovna Deontova with her bear-acrobats.

## 'CIRCUS BALL ON ICE'

Such is the name of a new programme mounted by the Moscow Circus on the Lenin Hills.

There are only two "ice circuses" in the world, and both are in the Soviet Union. The first is 18 years old; the second has just turned 10 and has mounted this programme to celebrate its anniversary.

The programme features clowns, jugglers and acrobats—indeed all the normal performers of the big top are represented, though they are now to be seen on skates. Monkeys, Polar bears and even a cow, appear to feel in their element skating on ice.



Photos by Gennady Voznytsky

## MEMORABLE DATE

The Kirov Musical Drama Theatre in Alma-Ata is 50 years old.

Our artists developing their skill in the country's conservatories, theatrical and musical schools, noted the theatre's director Te Dingui. Every year we tour Central Asian republics and Kazakhia towns and villages staging over two hundred performances of national, Russian, Soviet and world classics. We are now preparing a holiday programme for our summer tour in Moscow to celebrate 50 years of the USSR formation.

## WHAT'S ON!

February 27-March 1

### THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 27 (mat), 28 (mat). Merch 1 (eve) — Leningrad Ballet Ensemble "Choreographic Miniatures", 27 (eve) — Hietel, "Voin Precautions" (ballet), 28 (eve) — Prokofiev, "Wor and Peace" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 27 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 28 (mat) — Concert by Bolshoi Violonists Ensemble; 28 (eve) — Khochuturion, "Spartacus" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre 117 Pushkinskaya St., 27 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera), 28 (mat) — Balasanyan, "Shekuntala" (ballet); 28 (eve) — Double-bill: Pergolesi, "La serva padrona" (opera-buffo); Offenbach, "Un mari à la porte" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 27 (mat), 28 (eve) — Feltzman, "An Old Comedy", 27 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes", 28 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Kholobych", 1 — Katman, "La Violante de Montmartr". Central Artists' Club (Krymskaya Embankment), 250 portraits, landscapes and still-life studies by the Leningrad artist Viktor Ryzhikov. Chalina Nalady are on display. A postcard of the

### FILMS

Deer Hunting (Gorki Studios, USSR). About how an episode was saved during the war. Wor II. Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (Leningrad). Versadokogol. Prospekt Vernadskogo. The Second Wife (France). This film, by the known Hungarian director, M. Magyar, tells the story of a girl who pursued a boy to give birth to a child. Cinema: "Udarnik" (Leningrad). Simovitcha St. Metro Station. Leningrad.

### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (Krymskaya Embankment), 250 portraits, landscapes and still-life studies by the Leningrad artist Viktor Ryzhikov. Chalina Nalady are on display. A postcard of the

MM INFORMATION No. 17, 1982

## Serious things merrily presented

Cartoons and feature films have been united in "Miri tabello" by Soviet and Romanian directors. They have shed shooting this feature production based on fairy tales.

The film directors, Romanian L. Popescu-Gopo and the young Moldavian N. B. Their treatment of the tale is a mixture of lightness and alyness, according to the genre, about serious important things: man's place in the world, and his battle with nature. The music, composed by Ya. D. Lychev, written by G. V. "Miri tabello" will be viewed in the Soviet and Romania.

## ALL YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT UZBEK MUSIC

S. Azhrov, a teacher of music in Karshi, has considerably enlarged the glossary of musical terms. It now has 10,000 items.

He started his research, an unusual model for a teacher, by archaeological studies of the ancient Kelt-Kale fortress. The small sites showed musicians with instruments which bore striking resemblance to modern ones. S. Azhrov discovered that as well as much information on forgotten genres and of musical composition involving the works of scholars.

According to one of the most ancient musical instruments were the tambur, chang and oia. He found confirmations of the works of Avicenna, Al-Biruni and Jami. Azhrov's research is a new, more complete dictionary of Uzbek musical terms which has already serving as a manual for those who will teach music and singing.

# BUSINESS

## DANES PROMOTE THEIR PRODUCTS

The recent Days of Danish Technology in Moscow attended by 25 Danish firms provided a good general idea of Denmark's achievements in various technological areas. Spokesmen representing various firms conducted reports at a symposium for Soviet specialists.

This display-symposium is not unique in the USSR. Jens Barfoed, Chairman of the Danish Committee for Economic and Industrial Cooperation, told an MN correspondent. We have displayed our scientific and technological achievement also in the Baltic republics, Kiev and Kharkov, he said.

We wish to demonstrate to our Soviet colleagues the latest scientific breakthroughs in our country and I believe that both countries will profit by such an exchange.

The Danish specialists familiarized their Soviet colleagues with the basic R&D trends in the chemical industry, optics and mechanics. Due to the importance of the agricultural industry in Soviet plans special consideration was given at the display to our achievements in farm products processing. Barfoed stressed in this area we have new ideas to offer you.

Jens Barfoed has conducted business with the Soviet Union on a long-standing basis. During his first visit to Moscow in 1948

he represented Danish shipbuilding firms, and has since been involved in trade with the Soviet Union. At present he is the chairman of the Soviet-Danish trade commission.



A view of the show. Photo by Sergei Grigoryev

Our relations are definitely on the ascent, he stressed. There are mixed Soviet-Danish working groups engaged in R&D. I hope our contacts will continue to develop to the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual gain. I believe in regards to this that I am speaking for the entire Danish business community, he concluded.

## A reliable freight service

Container service between Pacific countries and Western Europe passing through the Soviet Union has considerably gained in popularity in the past decade, says Viktor Lezhnev, director of the Nakhodka office of the All-Union Association Soyuzveshttrans.

The Trans-Siberian Container Service (TSCS) was started in 1975, but only with the introduction of powerful cargo handling facilities in the Soviet Far East ports of Nakhodka and Vostochny has acquired a regular character. Every year

around 120,000 international containers pass through the USSR.

The rise to cargo traffic, Lezhnev points out, was helped by the building of container terminals in the port of Nakhodka and particularly by the organization of the Trans-Siberian Container Service. Over the years of its existence it was responsible for shipping some 5,000,000 tonnes of through cargo. In the future this form of transportation will certainly develop, Lezhnev concluded.

under the work of these two artists. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

The current match to the USSR championship. TENNIS. Lenin Central Stadium. Drushba Sports Gym. 27 — International tournament, 11 a.m. Leading tennis players from ten European countries are taking part.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 28 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

February 27-March 1

In Moscow, city and region, fair to cloudy and dry. Temperatures to drop in the next two days to between —15° and —10° at night and to between —10° and —7° during the day. Warmer weather expected from March 1, the first day of spring, with night temperatures of between —5° to —4° and of around 0°C in the daytime.

Severe storms have been registered simultaneously in the north of the Pacific and the Atlantic. Waves are six to ten metres high east of Kamchatka and Newfoundland.

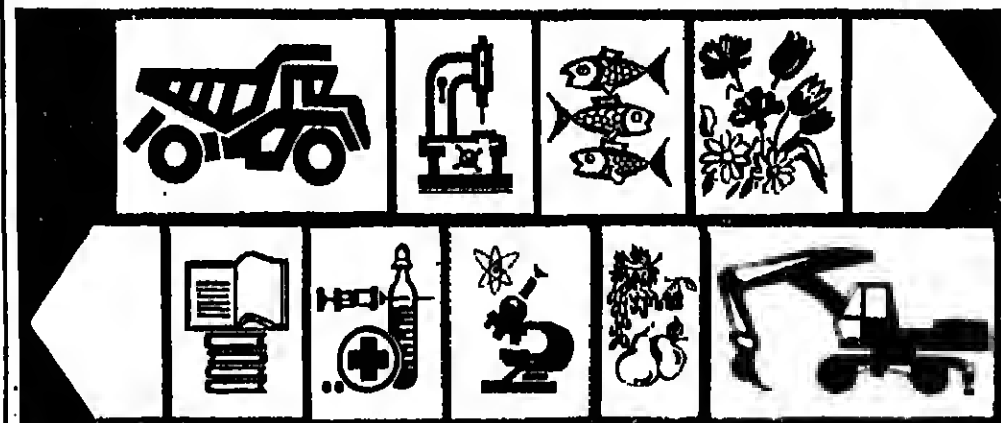


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АЭРОФЛОТ Soviet airlines

### Contacts and contracts

Under a 1982 trade and payments protocol signed in Havana the USSR and Cuba will establish trade and economic cooperation, which will amount to over 5,000 million roubles.

The flight to Luxembourg from Moscow Shevchenko airport opened the eleventh international route for the 350-seat Soviet Il-86 aerobus.

Soviet-made trucks have returned home to the Soviet capital from Iraq. Moscow drivers delivered equipment for an enterprise which is being built in Iraq with Soviet assistance.

The first batch of Soviet equipment for the iron-steel plant near Vishkapatnam has been delivered by sea to this town on India's eastern coast.

7,000 Hungarian Jkarus buses will be constructed for the USSR this year. A new modified version employing a Soviet-made turboengine will soon be tested.

## USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS AN EXHIBITION

An exhibition which has just opened in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade illustrates the achievements of Soviet scientists in the creation and production of new materials. Different laboratories of the USSR Academy of Sciences present their latest products — artificial diamonds, super-pure crystals, plastics, medicines, high-yield crops, chemicals for the treatment of crops, etc. The exhibition has already toured many countries.

## ISKRA'S FIRM FOOTHOLD ON SOVIET MARKET

The founding of Iskra (Iskra Industry Co., Ltd.) in 1960 coincided with the outbreak of a major polio epidemic which swept the whole of Japan. At the time, the country's epidemic-fighting forces proved unable to meet the challenge.

Iskra, believing that live vaccine, thoroughly tested in the USSR, might help combat the disease asked the Soviet Union's permission to import it. The firm became the first in Japan to import the vaccine at a time when trade with socialist countries was on a fairly limited scale. It is in this way that Iskra men describe their company's history. Specializing in medicine and chemistry products, Iskra does good business with the Soviet Union and, no more than one occasion, has sponsored exhibitions of Japanese companies to this country. Recently, for instance, it sponsored the "Japanese Medical Equipment-82" display at the Vitebsky Institute of Surgery in Moscow which was attended by companies of international

repute such as Olympus, Canon, Aloka Co., Ltd., Hitachi, Sony, etc.

On display were instruments for instant measurements of visual acuity, for probing the eye grounds, argometers, etc. We believe that exhibitions are a good form of mutually profitable exchange. Andrey Abramov, assistant to the head of Iskra's Moscow office, told an MN correspondent. But there are other aspects to our cooperation apart from the exchange of information, he stressed. Japanese and Soviet specialists are engaged in joint research. For instance, the USSR and Japan are simultaneously testing medicines, which help speed up their commercial production in both countries.

It is of interest that Iskra does business only with the socialist countries. For instance, the company is buying the new Soviet-made Promatur anti-cancer drug as well as the Korporon (somatotropin) human growth hormone.

Viktor YEVKIN

### Intourist news

A festival of travel films was held recently in Vienna as part of an International Tourist Fair. In all 30 countries including the USSR, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, China, Switzerland, and Denmark, entered over

### SPECIAL PRIZE TO SOVIET FILM

60 films. The main prize, The Viennese Night, was awarded to the Greek film "Athena". While the Soviet film "Riga" produced a special prize from the Viennese judges.

MM INFORMATION No. 17, 1982